

**DARTON**  
(YORKS)  
**URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**ANNUAL REPORTS**

**OF THE**  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**AND THE**  
**CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR**  
**AND**  
**CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT**

**FOR THE YEAR 1951**



# **DARTON (Yorks) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL HEALTH COMMITTEE**

---

## **Chairman:**

Councillor George A. Priestley, J.P.  
Chairman of the Council

## **Members:**

Councillor C. Skelton  
(County Councillor and Vice-Chairman of the Council)  
Councillor H. C. Dormand  
Councillor D. S. Hepworth  
Councillor A. Hinchliffe  
Councillor Mrs. I. Johnson  
Councillor C. Mason  
Councillor J. McBride  
Councillor F. Morris, M.B.E., J.P.  
Councillor J. Roebuck, B.E.M.  
Councillor F. Steeple  
Councillor J. Talbot

## **Clerk to the Council**

Robert Smith

## **Medical Officer of Health:**

J. R. Murdock, (Mod.)B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

## **Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:**

Irvine Fieldhouse, Cert.S.I.B., A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.  
Certified Meat and Food Inspector  
Certified Smoke Inspector

## **Sanitary and Cleansing Department Staff:**

Mrs. Mary Wade  
Shorthand Typist

John Barry Sutton  
Part-time pupil assistant sanitary inspector



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29151594>

# DARTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1951

---

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE DARTON  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I wish to submit my report on the Health Services of the Darton Urban District for the year 1951.

The report shows that the health of the people of Darton has been maintained throughout the year.

The downward trend in the Birth and Death Rates continues.

No case of diphtheria, that killer of former years, occurred during the year. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs but it has been achieved by immunisation alone. Consequently if the number of people who have been thus protected falls, this dread disease will again become prevalent. The percentage of children in the various age groups who have been protected, though higher than in the previous year, still leaves room for improvement.

### Statistics and Social Conditions

Area in Acres .....	4,726
Estimated Population .....	14,280
No. of inhabited houses .....	4,165
Rateable Value .....	£47,939
Product of 1d. rate .....	£181

### WATER

I am indebted to the Water Engineer for the following notes on the water supply of the District.

The Council's water supply is obtained from boreholes owned by Penistone Urban District Council, and from the Barnsley Corporation Reservoirs. Both these are chlorinated at source and delivered to this area as a piped supply at Kirkwood, Penistone, Staincross Station and Higham Common.

All samples during the year of this water have been of a very good Bacteriological nature and the Chemical Analysis was:—

	Parts per million
Appearance .....	Clear
Total solids .....	130
Chloride .....	16
Nitrite .....	Nil
Nitrate .....	0.16
Free Ammonia .....	.01
Albuminoid Ammonia .....	.01
Poisonous Metals .....	Nil
Total Hardness .....	82
Permanent Hardness .....	18
Temporary Hardness .....	64
Ph. ....	7.6

This is a moderately soft water of good organic quality.

During the year a considerable amount of work has been done in scraping Trunk Mains in the Barugh and Darton Areas, and there has been a great improvement in the water supply.

The supply during the year was well maintained to all parts of the District.

The annual consumption was 110,199,000 gallons for domestic and industrial purposes, after 18,451,000 gallons have been supplied to industrial consumers we have 91,748,000 gallons, an average of approximately 20 gallons, per person, per day. This is very satisfactory.

### Principle Vital Statistics for the Year 1951

(Based on the Registrar General's Figures)

	Darton Urban District	Ag. West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admins. County	England and Wales
BIRTH RATE				
(per 1,000 estimated population)	18.0	15.6	15.8	15.5
DEATH RATE (all causes)				
All per 1,000 estimated population	10.5	13.5	12.7	12.5
Infective and Parasitic Diseases excluding Tuberculosis .....	—	0.11	0.1	X
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .....	0.35	0.24	0.24	0.28
Tuberculosis, other forms .....	—	0.04	0.04	0.04
Cancer .....	1.82	1.89	1.80	1.96
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System .....	1.12	1.86	1.72	X
Heart and Circulatory .....	3.78	5.10	4.72	X
Respiratory Diseases .....	1.19	1.90	1.81	X
MATERNAL MORTALITY .....	—	0.81	0.93	0.79
INFANT MORTALITY (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births)	23.2	30.8	31.8	29.6
STILL BIRTHS (rate per 1,000 Total births) .....	39	26	26	23

X Figures not available

## DEATHS

The following Tables shows the causes of Death and is amended for inward and outward transfers:—

	M.	F.	Total
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System .....	4	1	5
Other Forms of Tuberculosis .....	0	0	0
Syphilitic diseases .....	0	0	0
Diphtheria .....	0	0	0
Whooping Cough .....	0	0	0
Meningococcal infection .....	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	0	0	0
Measles' .....	0	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	0	0	0
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach .....	6	0	6
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	1	0	1
Malignant Neoplasm, breast .....	0	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus .....	0	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms .....	7	7	14
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia .....	2	0	0
Diabetes .....	0	3	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .....	6	10	16
Coronary Disease, Angina .....	12	2	14
Hypertension with Heart Disease .....	5	2	7
Other Heart Disease .....	18	13	31
Other Circulatory Disease .....	2	0	2
Influenza .....	2	0	2
Pneumonia .....	2	1	3
Bronchitis .....	10	2	12
Other diseases of respiratory system .....	0	0	0
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .....	0	0	0
Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea .....	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis .....	1	0	1
Hyperplasia of prostate .....	3	0	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion .....	0	0	0
Congenital Malformations .....	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	5	8	13
Motor vehicle accidents .....	1	0	1
All other accidents .....	3	2	5
Suicide .....	2	0	2
Homicide and operations of war .....	0	0	0
	94	56	150

## BIRTHS

During the year 1951, 132 Male Births and 125 Female Births, making a total of 257 Births were registered, of this total 5 Male and 7 Female Births were illegitimate. 54% mothers were delivered in hospital.

## STILL BIRTHS

5 Male and 5 Female (all legitimate), out of a total of 257 Births. This gives a Still Birth rate of 39 per 1,000 Births as compared with a rate of 26 for the West Riding Administrative County, and with a figure of 16 for Darton



for the previous year. Owing however to the small numbers involved the figure of 39 is not statistically significant, and so does not give cause for concern.

## INFANT MORTALITY

(Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births)

During 1951 a total of 6 deaths of infants under 1 year occurred consisting of 4 males and 2 females. The Infant Mortality Rate was 23.2 per 1,000 live births. In 1950 five deaths in children under 1 year occurred with a rate of 20 per 1,000 registered births. The causes of death were:—

Broncho Pneumonia .....	4
Congenital Deformity .....	1
Erythroblastosis Foetalis .....	1

## PREMATURE BIRTHS

(Baby weighing 5½-lbs. or less at birth)

There were 9 Premature Births notified during the year, none of which died. One premature baby was born at home, one at the Jessop Hospital and 7 in the St. Helen Hospital. In 1950 there were 2 deaths due to prematurity.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no Maternal Deaths during the year.

## PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis during 1951.

### Scarlet Fever

25 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year and 20 were treated in hospital. There were 37 cases in 1950.

### Measles

There were 71 cases of Measles in the year, compared with 389 cases in 1950 and 259 in 1949. None was admitted to hospital and no complications were reported.

### Whooping Cough

42 cases of Whooping Cough were notified compared with 101 last year. 3 of the patients were admitted to hospital where one had secondary pneumonia and another secondary convulsions. There were no deaths.

### Pneumonia

7 cases of this disease were reported and four were admitted to hospital where one, a baby aged 6 months, died. The cause of death was acute influenzal pneumonia. In 1950 there were 7 cases but no deaths.



**Meningococcal Infections**

There were 2 cases during the year and both were treated in hospital. 5 cases were notified in 1950.

**Erysipelas**

Three instances of this disease occurred but in each case the same man was attacked. On the first two occasions he was admitted to hospital. 4 cases were reported last year.

**Poliomyelitis**

During 1951, 5 cases of Poliomyelitis were admitted to hospital, 3 being paralytic cases and two non-paralytic. There was one case in 1950.

**Paratyphoid Fever**

An outbreak of Paratyphoid Fever occurring in a neighbouring area involved 5 residents from this Urban District all of whom were admitted to hospital and made uneventful recoveries. The source of infection was ultimately traced to a carrier employed in the preparation of food in premises outside the Urban District Area.

No case of either Dysentery, Polio-encephalitis, Puerperal Pyrexia or Diphtheria, all of which occurred in 1950, were reported.

**EPIDEMIOLOGY**

Notifiable Disease other than Tuberculosis	Number notified	Number admitted to hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	25	20	—
Measles	71	—	—
Whooping Cough	42	3	—
Pneumonia	7	4	1
Meningococcal Infection	2	2	—
Erysipelas	3	2	—
Poliomyelitis	5	5	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	5	5	—

The following table gives the age distribution of persons notified as suffering from notifiable diseases during 1951.

Notifiable Disease	Under						65 and over
	1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	
Scarlet Fever	1	9	12	—	3	—	—
Measles	8	47	16	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	4	28	10	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	2	—	1	2	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Poliomyelitis	1	1	2	—	1	—	—
Para-typhoid Fever	1	1	1	—	2	—	—

## TUBERCULOSIS

1. No. of cases on Register on 1st January, 1951 :—

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
Males	Females	Males	Females	
31	20	13	9	73

2. No. of new notifications received during the year :—

Pulmonary	.....	16	
Non-pulmonary		2	Total 18

This compares with 15 new cases last year and 14 in 1949

3. No. of cases removed from Register :—

		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Died	.....	4	—	4
Cured	.....	9	4	13 = 17

There were 4 deaths in 1950 and 5 in 1949.

4. No. of patients admitted to Sanatorium in 1951 :— 5

5. No. of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1951 :—

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
Males	Females	Males	Females	
33	21	10	10	74

6. Distribution of Notifications :—

Age groups

	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over
Males	—	2	2	4	1	1	1
Females	—	3	2	2	—	—	—
Totals	—	5	4	6	1	1	1

Occupations

Males		Females	
Scholars	..... 3 cases	Housewives	..... 2 cases
Nurse	..... 1 case	Factory Worker	..... 1 case
Retired Miners	..... 2 cases	No occupation	..... 1 case
Miner	..... 1 case	Scholars	..... 3 cases
N.S. Soldier	..... 1 case		
Licensed Victualler	..... 1 case		
Nurseryman	..... 1 case		
No occupation	..... 1 case		

7. **Tuberculosis—Care and After-care Scheme**

- (a) **Provision of extra nourishment**

7 Patients received the 2 pints of milk daily under the County Council's Care and After-care Scheme.

- (b) **Loan of Equipment**

One patient was loaned bedding under the Scheme.

## Diphtheria Immunisation

Diphtheria Immunisation in relation to Child Population

Number of children who at 31st December, 1951, had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date

Age at 31/12/51 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	5-9 1942-46	10-14 1937-41	Total under 15
Number immunised	3	73	121	110	141	514	523	1475
Estimated mid-year child population as given by the Registrar General			1385				2428	3813
% children who have been immunised			32.3				42.3	38.7

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

**Routine School Medical Inspections** were carried out by Dr. S. G. A. Henriques in the following Schools:—

Mapplewell Council Infants  
Mapplewell Council J.M.  
Barugh Green J.M.  
Darton Council J.M. and I.  
Gawber C.E. Infants  
Gawber Council J.M.  
Kexbrough J.M. and I.  
Darton Hall Modern Boys  
Darton Hall Modern Girls

Summary of Defects found:—

School visited	No. of children examined	Defects found				Orthopaedic	Others	No. passed for treatment
		Ocular	E.N.T.	Heart	Lungs			
Mapplewell Cl. J.M. ....	93	25	7	1	1	3	10	24
Mapplewell Cl. I. ....	64	3	13	1	4	3	5	6
Barugh Green Infants .....	29	2	5	—	—	3	7	3
Darton J.M. and I. ....	129	13	9	4	6	3	9	13
Gawber C.E. Infants .....	10	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Gawber Cl. J.M. ....	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Kexbrough J.M. and I. ....	238	35	22	5	6	3	34	35
Darton Hall Modern Boys .....	76	14	4	—	2	1	1	14
Darton Hall Modern Girls .....	98	14	4	4	1	4	25	11
	740	107	65	15	20	21	93	107

## SCHOOL CLINICS

School Clinic and Staff	No. of individual attendances in 1951	Total attendances
<b>Staincross:</b>		
Wesleyan Sunday School, Barnsley Road, Staincross Dr. J. R. Murdock Miss H. Thorpe	40	101
<b>Darton:</b>		
Infants School, Station Road, Darton Dr. S. G. A. Henriques Miss H. Thorpe	97	238
<b>Higham:</b>		
Church Hall, Higham Common Road, Higham Dr. J. R. Murdock Miss A. Mindham	43	89
Total, all Clinics	180	428

## SPECIALIST CLINICS

### 1. Ophthalmic Clinics

(Dr. J. V. Kirkwood, County Occulist)		
Number of children examined	.....	67
Number for whom glasses were ordered	.....	30

### 2. Orthopaedic Clinics

(Mr. C. Lee Pattison, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon until 31st May, 1951. Mr. L. Lawson, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon from 10th July, 1951. Nurse M. A. Fellowes, Orthopaedic Nurse until 14th May, 1951).		
Number of Children examined	.....	18
Total attendances	.....	22
Number of appliances ordered	.....	4
Number of appliances obtained	.....	3

### 3. Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

(Mr. W. L. Rowe, F.R.C.S., E.N.T. Surgeon)		
Number of children referred for operative treatment to tonsils and adenoids	.....	15
Number of children who received operative treatment	.....	8
Number of children who received other forms of treatment	.....	34



#### 4. **Paediatric Clinics**

(Dr. C. C. Harvey, M.D., M.R.C.P., Paediatrician)

Number of children examined ..... 17

Total attendances ..... 26

#### 5. **Child Guidance Clinics**

(Dr. M. MacTaggart, M.A., B.Ed., Ph.D., Educational Psychologist).

Dr. MacTaggart took up full time duty with the West Riding County Council on 1st May, 1951.

Number of children examined ..... 6

Number of attendances ..... 25

#### 6. **Sun-ray Clinic**

5 Children attended the Sun-ray Clinic during the year.

#### 7. **Speech Therapy Clinic**

(Miss C. M. Seeley, L.C.S.T., Speech Therapist).

A Speech Therapy Clinic was opened on 1st October, 1951. One session weekly is held for cases from Royston and Cudworth, besides Darton. 5 Children attended from Darton for regular treatment during the year.

### **SCHOOL MILK AND MEALS**

Return of milk and meals supplied on a typical day in 1951 from figures supplied by the Divisional Educational Officer

School	No. of pupils	Milk		Dinners	
		$\frac{1}{2}$ pint	$\frac{2}{3}$ pint	Free	Paid
Darton Hall Modern Boys' .....	421	216	—	47	142
Darton Hall Modern Girls' .....	351	288	—	52	172
Darton Council J.M. & I. ....	296	240	—	11	110
Barugh Green Council J.M. & I. ....	421	216	—	47	142
Gawber Council J.M. ....	64	59	—	8	13
Kexbrough J.M. & I. ....	405	360	—	46	123
Mapplewell Council J.M. ....	287	216	—	15	155
Mapplewell Council Infants .....	230	216	—	10	129
	2336	1869	7	245	952

From the above figures it will be noted that all the pupils at school are not availing themselves of the free issue of Milk. This is particularly noticeable amongst the older pupils; only some 50% of the older boys actually taking their  $1\frac{1}{3}$ rd pint of school milk daily.

This is to be regretted, as milk being a balanced food, forms a valuable addition to the diet, especially when protein is so severely rationed.

## **HOSPITAL—Isolation**

All patients are admitted to the Kendray Isolation Hospital.

## **HOSPITAL—General**

The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley, The Jessop Hospital, the Royal Hospital and Royal Infirmary, Sheffield and the County General, Wakefield, supply the needs of the area.

## **LABORATORY FACILITIES**

The Area is served by the Public Health Laboratory, County Medical Offices, Wood Street, Wakefield.

## **AMBULANCE FACILITIES**

The Ambulance Service is provided by the West Riding County Council.

## **HOME HELP SERVICE**

The number of cases attended by Home Helps during the year was as follows:—

							Percentage of total hrs.
a.	Illness	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	13.5
b.	Expectant Mothers	.....	.....	.....	.....	nil	1.0
c.	Lying-in period	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	13.5
d.	Mental Defects	.....	.....	.....	.....	nil	1.0
e.	Aged	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	71.1
f.	Child not over compulsory school age	.....	.....	.....	.....	nil	0.01

This service continues to be in great demand. It is, however, an extremely difficult service to administer as, being a very costly one, it is of necessity limited, and the facilities available have to be shared amongst the cases on their relative merits.

As in the past, it will be noted that the aged made the greatest demand (71% of the total hours). This is one of the most difficult features from an administrative point of view as most aged cases are long term ones and some of these cases have been on the books since the inception of the service in 1948.

The actual number of cases given above relates to the area of the Urban District, but the percentage of hours is based on the Divisional Area.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Staff: Domiciliary Midwives—Nurses Andrews, Wroe, Newton and Fitzpatrick.

Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Clinics were held regularly in the area during the year.

Infant Welfare Clinics—Attendances during 1951:

	Children under 1 year	Children 1-5 years
Darton .....	1,571	1,243
Higham .....	1,025	934
Staincross .....	1,407	1,114

An official from the Food Office attends the Higham and Staincross Child Welfare Centres for the distribution of Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil etc. As you are aware, Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil are available through the Food Office sources for all expectant mothers, and for children until they attain 5 years. The Cod Liver Oil is a free issue but a nominal charge is made for the Orange Juice.

It is apparent that only some quarter of those entitled are availing themselves of the issue of Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil—a very regrettable fact, as these substances, being rich sources of vitamins C, A and D, are of proved value in ensuring healthy babies and youngsters.

Without an adequate intake of these vitamins, we are likely again to see as in the past, many cases of scurvy (one of the chief manifestations of which is bleeding of the gums) and bandy legs etc. due to rickets.

Ante-Natal Clinics—Attendances during 1951

Darton .....	176
Higham .....	59
Staincross .....	72

## HOME NURSING

Staff: Mapplewell and Staincross—Mrs. M. Greenland  
Darton, Kexbrough and Higham—Miss E. Raw

Miss E. Raw resigned on the 30th June, 1951, and was replaced by Miss D. Power who was transferred from the Cudworth Area.

Number of visits made to patients during 1951 .....	5,240
Number of new cases undertaken in 1951 .....	193

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

All Inspectors of Weights and Measures of the West Riding County Council are appointed Sampling Officers for the purpose of the above Act. The Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures has kindly given the following particulars of samples taken in the Darton Urban District for analysis.

	1948	1949	1950	1951
Milk—Genuine .....	35	32	27	35
Adulterated	1	—	—	1
Other Foods—Genuine .....	5	1	—	1
Adulterated	—	—	—	—
Drugs—Genuine .....	—	—	—	—
Adulterated	—	—	—	—

## CONCLUSION

I would like to express my appreciation of the help and courtesy I have received from the Chairman and members of the Council during the year. To the Clerk and other Officers I offer my thanks for their aid and co-operation. Finally I am happy to record the loyalty and enthusiasm of all members of the Divisional Staff.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. R. MURDOCK,

Medical Officer of Health



# **DARTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

---

## **REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1951**

Sanitary and Cleansing Department,  
Council Offices,  
**DARTON**

### **To the Chairman and Members of the Darton Urban District Council**

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my fifth Annual Report on Sanitary Administration in the Area during the year 1951 as follows:—

### **HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE**

#### **Nuisances and Complaints**

275 primary visits were made investigating complaints of nuisances. 526 nuisances were found affecting 298 premises. 438 subsequent visits were made relative to these in following up the serving of notices. 252 Informal and 14 Statutory Notices were served in 1951. 223 Informal and 11 Statutory Notices were abated during the year.

#### **Defects remedied and Improvements made**

The defects remedied and improvements made to dwelling-houses totalled 619 during the year. These consisted of repairs to roofs, walls, ceilings, floors, window frames, cooking ranges, sinks, etc.—too varied to itemise in detail.

At this point I would mention the difficulties increasingly met with to secure the abatement of sanitary notices which deal with repairs to tenanted property. Owners have a legal obligation to carry out repairs of defects which are a nuisance or prejudicial to health but the best of owners however becomes reluctant to order repairs to be done which will, out of rent income, take years to recover. This state of affairs is nowadays brought about far more frequently than in the past because whereas the costs of repairs have increased as much as three and four times what they were, income from rents has remained fixed at pre-war level. Great care is therefore exercised by this Department in the serving of notices in an attempt to be fair to both owner and tenant. Tenants are upheld in requests for assistance but are discouraged from complaining of trifling defects of a type which would require an owner to incur the expense of sending along a craftsman to drive home, say, a screw in the hinge of the back door or fill up a small crack in the plaster of a wall.

## **Unfit Houses**

The Council are fully aware of those houses which are unfit for human habitation and constantly strive to re-house the unfortunate occupants as new houses become available. In effect the Council pursues a slum clearance policy of its own in the absence of Governmental directive.

## **Back-to-Back Houses**

Slow progress is being made in persuading owners to alter "back-to-back" into "through" houses. Circumstances have to be ideal before this can be achieved. One of the back-to-back houses must first become vacant, the owner must be convinced that the money he spends in alterations will be recovered and the tenant of the other back-to-back house must desire the additional accommodation and be prepared to pay the extra rent which the whole house will cost when he takes over.

## **Moveable Dwellings**

At the beginning of the year there were four caravans licensed for occupation in the area. One left the district and two new ones came along during 1951, making a total of 5 licences in force at the 31st of December. Licences are only granted where occupants can satisfy the Council that all sanitary arrangements are adequate and that the approval of Town Planning Authorities has been obtained. Licences are renewed annually and visits are regularly made to the various sites.

## **Infectious Diseases—Prevention of Epidemics**

During the year 52 visits have been made with regard to certain infectious diseases for which particulars are required by the Medical Officer of Health. Where practicable the patient's bedroom and contents are disinfected with formaldehyde or patent formalin fumigators. Thirty-three houses were disinfected in 1951. Free issues of liquid disinfectant continue to be made to ratepayers who apply for same from our three cleansing depots at Darton, Mapplewell and Barugh.

## **Disinfestation**

Fewer filthy or verminous houses were reported or discovered during 1951 than ever before. Only fourteen visits were made all year and only three houses required our services for the eradication of vermin. An inspection is made of houses of all tenants selected for Council houses and if suspected of being verminous, no matter how slight, the house and contents are disinfested free of charge before removal to a new house. Free issues of insect powder are made to cope with cockroach infestations.



## Sanitary Circumstances of the District

A complete survey of all premises to ascertain full details of the sanitary circumstances within the area was completed in 1951. The following statistics are of considerable importance and great credit is due to my assistant, Mr. Sutton, for the careful and painstaking way in which he compiled them.

### Dwellings

No. of inhabited houses	3,982
No. of house-shops	75
No. of farm houses	34
No. of houses at Publics and Hotels	20
No. of moveable dwellings	5
Total	4,116

The estimated population is 14,400 which gives an average family of approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  persons per dwelling.

### Business Premises etc.

No. of Factories	33
No. of Lock-up Shops	71
No. of Hotels or Public Houses	20
No. of Farms	34
No. of Chapels, Churches, etc.	23
No. of Schools	8
No. of Canteens or Cafes	10
No. of Meat Purveyors	18
No. of Fried Fish Shops	17
No. of Bakehouses	5
No. of Cinemas	2
No. of other Business Premises, etc.	34

### Sanitary Circumstances

No. of waterclosets in district	4,219	serving	4,124	premises
No. of privies	72	serving	103	premises
No. of privy middens	53	serving	103	premises
No. of pail closets	25	serving	22	premises
No. of dustbins	4,191	serving	4,112	premises
No. of cesspools	74	serving	105	premises
No. of septic tanks	21	serving	35	premises
No. of dwellings on piped water supplies	4,112			
No. of dwellings not on piped water supplies	4			
No. of dwellings with bath installed	1,737			
No. of houses whose occupants have at least one W. C. to themselves	2,945			
No. of houses whose occupants have to share waterclosets with neighbours	1,033			

## **Waterclosets**

It will be noticed that 2,945 of the dwellings in the area have their own separate waterclosets. There are 1,033 dwellings however whose occupants have to share waterclosets with neighbours. If times were normal I would be asking the Council to adopt a policy insisting on at least one watercloset per house, but for the last few years we have been only too pleased to concentrate on the abolition of privies. Meanwhile, as the occasion arises, owners are encouraged to voluntarily agree to a standard of one watercloset per house and a certain degree of success has already been recorded in this direction.

## **Privy Conversions**

51 privies were abolished in 1951 in favour of waterclosets. At the end of the year there remained only 72 privies out of a total of 352 which existed in 1947. The policy of the Council to make grants towards the cost of abolishing these filthy lavatories has greatly encouraged owners and has assisted me in my efforts to achieve a ninety-seven percentage of lavatories now on the water-carriage system.

The remaining 72 privies however, will present a great deal of trouble to abolish. These serve premises, some of which are isolated farms, some are houses which are to be demolished and the remainder are in an old hamlet which is unsewered.

## **Dustbins**

Owners are still called upon to renew dustbins for their properties and no appeals were received during 1951 against Statutory Notices served in spite of the controversy which still continues throughout the Country. The Department invites owners to order bins from the Council and undertakes to number the bins and deliver them to the properties concerned at no extra cost.

## **Cesspools**

The steps taken in 1950 to provide a sewer and so abolish the Bar Lane cesspools met with a set-back when the Ministry of Fuel and Power decided upon a coal outcropping site in the field through which the proposed sewer is to pass. The sewerage scheme is well planned however to be put in hand when these operations cease.

The Council's cesspool emptying vehicle became less and less efficient during the year and an order for a new one of larger carrying capacity was placed for delivery early in 1952.

## **Water Sampling**

Trouble has again been experienced with the spring water supplies to Brookhill Farm and Jebb Farm and cottages. Throughout almost the whole of the year restrictions have been imposed because the water has been polluted which nothing could eradicate. We had the storage tank at Jebb cleaned out, the whole of the pipe system from the hydraulic ram to the tank was sterilised and every tributary serving the main stream which feeds the ram was examined along its course. As no source of human pollution was traced no alarm was felt by allowing the occupants to continue to use this water provided it was boiled before being consumed.

The pollution at Brookhill Farm was felt to be in the feed pipes from the underground reservoir to the tap over the sink. The pipes were sterilised with sodium hypochlorite solution until a reasonable degree of purity was reached.

## **Atmospheric Pollution**

The recordings begun in 1950 of the amount of pollution in the atmosphere continued throughout 1951.

The keeping of these records it must be understood, does not contribute itself towards the purification of the atmosphere of Darton but a knowledge of the pollution taking place enables interesting comparisons to be made with the extent of pollution experienced in other areas. Over a period of time it will show where our black spots are and where our efforts are to be directed when a drive is launched to minimise the smoke palls and excessive soot deposits which now exist. It may be argued that the only black spot we have is in the locality of the Coke Ovens at Barugh but this is not so—each village has its own problem with its soot deposits from its own house chimneys, remedy for which must present considerable difficulties in a colliery area like ours where so much "home" coal is burnt.

I was very pleased when, upon my recommendation, the Council became a Member of the Smoke Abatement Society during 1951. The Society keeps its members well versed on the subject of Atmospheric Pollution with its publications, circulars and journals and I felt, when this decision was reached, that I was assured of the Council's full support in any attempts I might make in the future to obtain a cleaner atmosphere in Darton.

It is my pleasure to report that in June I was successful in passing the examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute, thus qualifying as a Smoke Inspector. The knowledge gained in my

studies of the subject has given me confidence and proved helpful when I have visited boiler plants in my attempts to secure reduced emissions of smoke from factory chimneys within the area. Twenty-six such visits have been made during the year and I am optimistically hoping that already some improvements have been effected and recorded in our apparatus.

The following is a monthly summary of the most important readings obtained from the atmospheric pollution apparatus:—

TABLE 1				LEAD PEROXIDE
DEPOSIT GAUGE			INSTRUMENT	
			Amount of acid in atmosphere (Milligrammes of SO <sub>3</sub> per 100 square centimeters per day) (over 20 is excessive)	
MONTH		Amount of rain-fall in inches	Tons of deposit per square mile	
1951				
January	.....	2.48	10.96	1.09
February	.....	3.62	13.97	0.85
March	.....	3.24	17.95	0.91
April	.....	0.97	13.48	0.60
May	.....	4.10	12.99	0.82
June	.....	0.81	10.51	0.72
July	.....	2.40	9.57	0.58
August	.....	4.27	10.86	0.60
September	.....	1.35	10.23	0.70
October	.....	1.00	18.37	1.18
November	.....	7.02	23.89	1.08
December	.....	3.29	14.78	0.90
Totals		34.55	167.56	

If it is true to say that the majority of the deposit recorded in the Deposit Gauge consists of soot (which is a product of incomplete combustion of coal) then Darton, an area of 7.4 square miles has been blanketed with over twelve hundred tons of unburnt coal during 1951. Even in a colliery district this is unpardonable. Think of the waste and most of all think of the pollution occurring in the very air we breathe. And remember that for every solid particle of pollution falling to earth there remain more minute particles suspended in the air through which the sun's rays have to penetrate and must lose strength in doing so. Daily are we robbed of sunshine and daily are our lungs being poisoned. Yes, there is need indeed for smoke abatement in our area.



## Rodent Control

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 enforced by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries makes it the duty of a local authority to carry out periodic treatments of all sewers and all local authority's properties to eradicate or reduce the rat population in its district. Private properties are also attended to where complaints are received and the following table summarises the work done in this respect throughout 1951.

**TABLE 2**

**(a) Local Authority's Sewers**

No. of manholes treated	—	—	—	—	153
No. of manholes showing pre-bait takes	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
No. of manholes showing poison takes	.....	.....	.....	.....	25

**(b) Local Authority's Refuse Tips**

No. of test baits laid	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
No. of pre-bait takes	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
(No evidence of rats throughout the year)					

**(c) Local Authority's Sewage Works**

No. of test baits laid	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
No. of poison takes	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

**(d) Private Premises**

No. of complaints investigated	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
No. of pre-baits laid	.....	.....	.....	.....	739
No. of poison takes	.....	.....	.....	.....	265

The Council employs part-time a fully trained rodent operator on this work and a proportion of the expenditure incurred ranks for grant aid. If grant aid was not available the costs which would have to be borne entirely by the Council would be unnecessarily high.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

### Distribution of Meat

The Government continues to administer the Central Slaughtering Scheme whereby all rationed meat which enters the area of Darton is supplied from the Barnsley Abattoir. Allocation is made to our meat purveyors from a centrally situated Allocation Depot in Darton which is frequently inspected by me throughout the year. The owner of this Depot redecorates the premises at intervals and is made responsible for their hygienic condition. Many butchers would like to see the end of Government control so that they can return to slaughtering their own animals in accordance with their own particular type of trade, using their own methods of dressing, handling and transporting the carcasses

in a manner which they claim is more hygienic and less wasteful than at present.

### Retail Meat Shops

The 18 retail meat shops in the area were visited frequently throughout the year. The standard of hygiene in the shops themselves is very good indeed but in the back rooms of some of them where much of the cutting up is done one sometimes finds a lower standard of cleanliness. Odd instances discovered during the year were quickly dealt with.

### Food Preparing Premises

Premises where meat products are manufactured, like sausages, potted meat, pies etc. are registered and must comply with standards which were adopted by the Council in 1949. Due to shortages of manufacturing meat fewer of these commodities were prepared in 1951 though the premises continued to be inspected from time to time.

### Slaughter of Pigs (Self Suppliers)

74 visits were made during the year to inspect 157 pigs which had been slaughtered for home consumption. As a result of these inspections the following pork and offal was prevented from reaching the homes of the consumers because of its diseased and unfit condition.

**TABLE 3**

No. of Pigs Affected	Parts Affected	Disease or condition	Weight lbs.
2	Head, Lungs, Liver, Mesentery and Intestines	Tuberculosis	62
1	Head, Mesentery and Intestines	Tuberculosis	22
1	Lungs	Parasitic	2
1	Head and Pluck	Tuberculosis	23
3	Heads	Tuberculosis	38
2	2 pairs of Lungs	Congested	4
2	Kidneys	Cystic	$\frac{3}{4}$
1	Liver	Parasitic	3
1	Head, Pluck, Mesentery and Intestines	Tuberculosis	20
1	Lungs	Tuberculosis	2
1	Lungs	Pneumonia	2
—			
16		Total .....	178 $\frac{3}{4}$
==			==

### Other Food Condemnations

Details of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered and destroyed as unfit for human consumption are given in the following table:—



**TABLE 4**

Foods condemned	lbs.	Food condemned	lbs.
Canned Luncheon Meat	12½	Shredded Wheat	1
Canned Tomatoes	74½	Weetabix	½
Canned Soup	1	Flour	3
Canned Crawfish	½	Pork Sausages	12
Canned Crab Paste	¼	Cake Mixture	86
Canned Plums	1½	Madeira Cake	9
Canned Carrots	8½	Salad Cream	¼
Canned Milk	5½	Coffee	½
Canned Pears	4	Vinegar	1½
Canned Beans	1	1 Jar Mincemeat	1
Canned Boiled Ham	51½	1 Jar Bovril	1
Canned Baby Foods	3½	13 Jars Jam	13
Canned Orange Segments	6½	3 Jars Pears	4½
Canned Pears	9½	2 Jars Gooseberries	3½
Cream Cheese	1½	1 Jar Honey	1
Cornflakes	2	1 Jar Sweet Pickle	¾
Barley Kernels	6½	1 Jar Red Cabbage	1
		Total	328½ lbs.

### Fried Fish Shops

Throughout 1951 work continued on bringing up the remainder of the fried fish shops to a standard demanded by the Council for such premises. By the end of the year all but four were completed—two of which were obviously employing delaying tactics and will be the subject of special action to be taken early in 1952. By the time this report is in print the people throughout the whole of the district will have every confidence that the fish and chips they buy will have been cleaned, cooked and served in the most hygienic manner.

### Food Bye-Laws

In 1951 the Council adopted new food bye-laws for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption.

Every food shop, and manufactory in the district was visited. Codes of Hygiene were prepared and prominently displayed in provision shops, sweet shops, meat shops, bake-houses and confectioners, fried fish shops, cafes and canteens. Even licensed premises and clubs co-operated in attempts to secure more hygienic methods of handling food and drink. It will now be insisted upon that all unwrapped sweets, cakes, confectionery etc. must no longer be exposed to contamination from dust, dirt, flies, etc.—in fact with the modern methods now known, flies in food premises should be the exception rather than the unavoidable rule as in the past. If

shopkeepers will continue to co-operate with me we shall find that our joint efforts to safeguard the food supplies will be well rewarded by the appreciation which will be felt by the people we both serve.

### Ice Cream Supervision

There is only one manufacturer of ice-cream in the area and his premises are visited very frequently, particularly during the summer months. Twenty shops however, are registered for the sale and storage of ice cream and there are also several hawkers of ice cream from vans coming into the district. Altogether, these retailers sell the ice cream of thirteen manufacturers of the product.

Samples are obtained all the year round and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Seventy visits were made for this purpose and the following table shows the results of samples taken.

**TABLE 5**

Manu- facturer	Total No. of samples taken	Results of Samples Taken			
		Satisfactory		Not Satisfactory	
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
A	8	6	2	—	—
B	3	—	—	2	1
C	12	10	2	—	—
D	3	3	—	—	—
E	12	10	—	2	—
F	9	8	1	—	—
G	5	5	—	—	—
H	12	12	—	—	—
J	7	5	1	1	—
K	3	3	—	—	—
L	7	6	1	—	—
M	1	1	—	—	—
N	2	1	—	1	—
Totals .....	84	70	7	6	1

Manufacturers whose ice cream fell into unsatisfactory grades were warned and particulars of same notified to the sanitary inspector in whose area the ice cream was produced so that improved conditions of cleanliness could be secured.

Fourteen samples of ice lollies were also submitted for examination during the year. All proved satisfactory.

The regular sampling of ice cream and ice lollies is I feel a necessity for safeguarding the health of the public—particularly of children and I now make it a regular monthly duty to scour the district for ice cream vendors so that their products can be sampled and the necessary action taken to secure that pure supplies reach our public.

## Supervision of Milk Supplies

Fourteen visits were made to the two dairies in the district. There are twenty farms producing milk in the area but the supervision of milk production at these is in the hands of Ministry officials. Milk retailed by the 15 Distributors in the area however is under our supervision and every effort is made to secure that nothing but clean, safe milk is sold in Darton. Samples are taken regularly throughout the year so that in every period of twelve months the milk from all sources of supply is examined both bacteriologically and biologically in order to ascertain its safety for human consumption.

Most milk sold is Designated and bottled. The following is the number of licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936 to 1949:—

<b>Sterilised Milk</b> —Dealers' licences issued	.....	.....	6
<b>Pasteurised Milk</b> —Dealers' licences issued	.....	.....	6
—Supplementary licences issued	.....	.....	2
<b>Tuberculin Tested Milk</b> —Dealers' licences issued	.....	.....	5
—Supplementary licences issued	.....	.....	1

The following 45 samples of Designated milks were obtained in 1951 and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for reports upon the efficiency of methods of production:—

- 14 samples of Pasteurised Milk
- 12 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk
- 9 samples of Sterilised Milk
- 7 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk
- 3 samples of Accredited Milk

All were reported upon as satisfactory with the exception of two samples of Tuberculin Tested milk. Particulars of both were reported to the appropriate authority in the areas in which the milks were produced for the necessary action to be taken to secure more efficient methods of production in future.

In addition to taking samples of milk for detecting unclean methods of production I have made it a routine duty to submit samples to the Laboratory to detect the presence or otherwise of the germ which causes tuberculosis. The Laboratory, which deals with similar samples of milk from other areas, can only allow two such samples from this district each month. This quota has been fully used up during 1951 and 24 samples were submitted. Twenty-three were found to be free from infection and one to contain the tubercle bacillus. The cow giving the diseased milk was eventually traced and slaughtered and I am very pleased to have taken

an active part in the discovery and eradication of diseased milk in our area.

## **MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS FOR REPORT**

### **Factories**

50 visits have been made to the 33 factories in the district mainly with regard to lavatory accommodation and welfare of the employees. It is pleasing to report that no factory was found to be contravening the law in any way.

### **Cinemas**

Visits to the two cinemas revealed no change. The cinema possessing inadequate sanitary accommodation reported upon last year, has now changed hands and the new proprietors, I am informed, plan extensive alterations and improvements in the coming year.

### **Shops Acts**

Delegated powers have been sought from the County Council to enable the Department to enforce the conditions of the Shops Acts relative to the welfare of shop assistants. As yet these powers have not been received.

### **Rag Flock Act**

There are no premises in the district registered under the above Act.

### **Stables, Pig Keepers' Premises**

Inspections of these premises have shown a reasonable standard of construction and drainage arrangements and no complaints of nuisances have been received throughout the year.

### **Agricultural Lime Scheme**

The Department operates on behalf of the Council a scheme whereby local gardeners and allotment holders can purchase lime at reduced prices for their gardens. The Scheme actually commenced in May 1948 and by the end of 1951 a total of 72 tons of lime in one cwt. bags had been sold which proves that the service is very much appreciated by those ratepayers concerned.

### **Toilets at Public Houses**

Towards the end of the year I carried out a survey of the lavatory accommodation at the 20 public houses in the area. The aim at each public house was to obtain a sufficient number of toilets for each sex, adequately lighted, ventilated and structurally good; the covering over of outdoor urinals and provision of adequate means of flushing; adequately paved approaches to outside conveniences, properly screened and legibly marked for sexes; maintenance of internal decoration:



fixing of bolts on doors for privacy and provision of wash-basins for the use of customers after using the toilet.

Brewery Companies were notified of the conditions found but the year ended before many improvements could be recorded. The subject will be pursued of course in 1952.

**TABLE 6**

**Summary of the number of Inspections, Visits made, etc. of all kinds**

Re Nuisances and complaints .....	275
Re Infectious Diseases .....	52
Dairies .....	14
Food Shops .....	156
Food Preparing Premises .....	17
Bakehouses .....	23
Factories .....	50
Re Shops Acts .....	3
Ice Cream Shops .....	79
Ice Cream Manufactory .....	8
Fried Fish and Chip Shops .....	116
Cinemas .....	3
Cafes and Canteens .....	28
Re Rodent Control .....	1116
Re Privy Conversions .....	136
Re Work Ordered .....	438
Re Atmospheric Pollution .....	26
Re Cleansing and Salvage .....	431
Interviews and Appointments .....	192
Re Housing Acts .....	60
Moveable Dwellings .....	11
Filthy Houses .....	3
Verminous Houses .....	13
Re Toilets at Public Houses .....	36
Re Sanitary Circumstances Survey .....	476
Re Cesspool Survey .....	81
Pig Keepers' Premises .....	5
Meat Allocation Depot .....	12
Re Slaughter of Pigs (Self Suppliers) .....	74
Re Overcrowding .....	16
Committees, Meetings attended .....	32
Re Water Sampling .....	7
Re Milk Sampling .....	58
Re Ice Cream Sampling .....	70
Miscellaneous Visits .....	127
Total .....	<u>4,244</u>

## **PUBLIC CLEANSING**

### **Staff**

The Cleansing Service employs two teams of five men each to collect and dispose of the contents of dustbins, one cesspool team of driver and labourer, one tipman and one team of two men to empty the few remaining privy-middens, convey covering to tips and generally perform odd duties relative to public cleansing and salvage. One foreman supervises the work of all men and is responsible to me for reporting upon the work performed by the staff.

After twelve months' service each man is entitled to twelve consecutive working days' holiday which must be taken between the 1st of May and the 30th September. During this period it is necessary to engage additional temporary staff to take the place of those members of the regular staff on holiday.

### **Vehicles**

The Council owns two, seven cubic yard Dennis refuse vehicles, one Karrier 500 gallon cesspool emptier and one Scammell mechanical horse. So much trouble was experienced with the cesspool emptier that a new one was ordered for delivery in 1952.

### **Depots**

The Council have two depots, one in Barugh where the vehicles are garaged and which contains a store for certain equipment and another at Darton Main which contains a messroom, foreman's office, store and paper baling shed. Once again I would suggest that a central store and depot for all Council equipment, vehicles, etc. would be advantageous.

### **Refuse Tips**

Since tipping has been recognised for years to be the only suitable method of refuse disposal in this area the Council is always on the look-out for suitable sites. During 1951 controlled tipping has been practised on Blacker tip for the refuse from Staincross and Mapplewell, and Darton Main tip for refuse from Kexbrough, Haigh and Darton. For refuse collected in Gawber, Higham and Barugh the Council have been pleased to assist the Higham Cricket Club by a start to level off their playing field.

### **Frequency of Collection of Refuse**

Throughout the year the Department has maintained a weekly collection of dustbins and pail closets, a monthly cleansing of privy middens and a monthly emptying of cesspools. Set-backs always occur at holiday times or in case of breakdowns of vehicles but on the whole the people of the urban district are very little inconvenienced and, I feel, well served throughout the year.



## Hours Worked

The staff normally works a 44 hour, five day week but for six weeks before and after Christmas it is found necessary to revert back to a 5½ day week due to the reduced number of hours of daylight during this period.

The total number of hours worked during the year was 32,913½ which were allocated to the various services performed by the department as follows:—

Hours worked on dustbins .....	21,897½
Hours worked on privy middens .....	960
Hours worked on cesspools .....	3,419
Hours worked on tipwork .....	3,453
Hours worked on salvage .....	1,747
Hours worked on Agricultural Lime scheme .....	20
Hours worked on vehicle maintenance .....	429½
Hours worked on disinfestations (vermin control) .....	11
Hours worked on rodent control .....	359
Hours worked on work for other departments .....	62
Hours worked on miscellaneous duties .....	555½
Total .....	<u>32,913½</u>

## Details of Lost Time are as follows:—

Absent without permission .....	390
Annual holidays .....	1,592
Sickness .....	1,125
Absent with permission .....	91½
Total .....	<u>3,198½</u>

The hours lost show a reduction of 1,174½ on the previous year.

## Cost Details

Itemised (wages only) charges for services shown in Monthly Reports:—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of emptying dustbins .....	3432	3	9
Cost of cleansing privy middens .....	148	1	7½
Cost of emptying cesspools .....	532	3	6
Cost of collecting and sorting etc. salvage .....	274	3	7½
Cost of vehicle maintenance .....	67	5	10
Cost of disposing of refuse on tips .....	530	16	8
Cost of work for other departments .....	9	14	11
Cost of work on rodent control .....	55	11	8
Total .....	<u>£5,050</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>

The collection costs (wages only) for the various services are as follows:—

### Dustbins

213,109 emptied at 3d. per bin.  
2,872 loads removed at 23s. 10½d. per load.

### Privy Middens

676 receptacles cleansed at 4/4½d. per receptacle.  
357 loads removed at 8/3¼d. per load.

### Cesspools

641 receptacles emptied at 16/7d. per receptacle.  
2,124 loads removed at 5/- per load.

The **disposal costs** (wages only) are as follows:—

Total cost to dispose of 5,353 loads—£530/16/8d.

Therefore cost per load for disposal is—1/11d.

### Salvage Details

Total Sales in 1951							£	s.	d.
24tons	9¼cwts.	Mixed Baled Waste Paper					342	14	9
31tons	5½cwts.	Cardboard	.....	.....	.....	.....	540	17	6
18tons	2½cwts.	Newsprint	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	12	8
1ton	13¼cwts.	Rags	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	10	7
29,800	Jars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	3	4
1,500	Bottles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	0
Total Sales							£1,447	3	10

### Conclusion

I end my report with a word of gratitude to the Council for the support they have given to me throughout the year in my attempts to maintain and improve the standards of milk, food and environmental hygiene within the district.

I wish to thank the Medical Officer of Health, the Clerk to the Council and other officials for their help and co-operation during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

I. FIELDHOUSE,

Chief Sanitary Inspector  
Cleansing Superintendent



